

REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended to define the structure and functions of the melting fiber (b-2), which cover the halogen-containing flame resistant fiber. The result improves heat resistance of the fabric, and flame resistance in combustion. The amendments to claim 1 and added claim 3 are based on the specification at page 7, lines 22-27 through page 8, line 1, and page 8, lines 18-23, respectively.

As the Examiner points out, Mori et al. disclose the compound yarn including a polyester filament having a melting start temperature of 200 to 240°C. However, general polyesters such as polyethylene terephthalate shown in all 11 examples (except example 9) of Mori et al. are unable to cover the surface of co-exist fiber when melted because they have lower viscosity in a melting state than those of polyamides.

In addition, the present invention is unexpectedly achieved when the melting fiber (b-2) is made of polyamides. In effect, Mori et al. are silent on the way to improve the flame resistance of the fiber. Thus, even combined with Ichibori et al., Mori et al. cannot lead the claimed invention.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard G. Lione', written over a horizontal line.

Richard G. Lione
Registration No. 19,795
Attorney for Applicants

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE
P.O. BOX 10395
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610
(312) 321-4200